

# Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1871.

NO. 245.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Part of the Paris Contribution Paid.

Paris Able to Pay 200,000,000 Francs.

Ku-Klux Outrages in South Carolina.

The Arkansas Senatorial Trouble.

### MISCELLANY.

RESIGNATION OF JULES FAYRE.

A Portion of the Paris Contribution Paid.

FRENCH NEWS.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 14.—The Assembly has adopted the rules and internal arrangements of the Assembly of 1849.

Garibaldi declines the seat in the Assembly tendered him by several departments.

Jules Favre, in behalf of himself and colleagues, has resigned to the Assembly the powers conferred to them as the Government of National Defense. In doing so, he stated that the Ministers would retain the power to maintain order until the new Government was established.

ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The lower house of Parliament has voted a thirty thousand pounds' down and an annual allowance of six thousand pounds to the Princess Louise.

Gladstone denies that the Prussians are placing obstacles in the way of the revictualing of Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Versailles correspondent of the Times telegraphs that a portion of the Paris contribution is already paid. Nearly two millions were paid in bills on the London Bank, one million in notes of the Bank of France, and one hundred thousand in specie.

Paris is tranquil, and the disarming almost completed.

The steamer Richard and Harriet, from Hall for Pensacola, was wrecked off Deal.

GERMAN NEWS.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 13.—The Paris bankers are fully provided with the means to loan the city the two hundred million francs exacted.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The lower house has approved the proposed advance of fifty millions to the Empire.

ITALIAN NEWS.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14.—The House of Deputies, by a vote of 204 to 139, sustained the ministerial policy regarding the inviolability of the papal residence.

### HOME NEWS.

#### THE ARKANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Supreme Court Decision—Fall of Snow.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 14.—Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, declines accepting the Senatorship until time for qualification arrives.

The decision in the case of Polier vs. Pillow, involving one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, for slaves bought by Polier before and during the war, and for which want of consideration was pleaded, was affirmed by the Supreme Court against Pillow, the Court deciding that he is liable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There is eight inches of snow and it is still falling.

The snow is four inches at Philadelphia and still falling.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Two mates of the Neptune are held in a bond of five thousand dollars each.

There was a heavy snow falling all the morning. It is probably six inches deep. It continues snowing.

NEW HAMBURG, Feb. 14.—The woman who fainted at the sight of the late terrible disaster, and who afterwards collected money for the sufferers, is in jail as an impostor.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Col. Thos. E. Chickering is dead, closely following his great rival, Steinway. He died of apoplexy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14.—There is much excitement over Ku-Klux outrages in the upper counties. A body of 500 masked horsemen surrounded the jail of Union county on Sunday night, tied the jailor, and took out ten negro prisoners confined on charges of murder and arson. Six of these were shot, two hung, and two are missing. The pretext for the crime was that the prisoners were about to be removed to Columbia on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Much indignation at the lynching prevails among the masses of the people, without regard to party.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 14.—The dangers of the freshet have passed.

### WASHINGTON.

The Bowen Bigamy Trial—The Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Reconstruction Committee will vote next Thursday on appointing a Ku Klux commissioner for each county.

The supply steamer will also take provisions to France.

In the Bowen trial, a man calling himself John Wilkinson swore that for two hundred dollars, he had married Mrs. Bowen under the assumed name of C. C. Bowen. Judge Henderson, in rebuttal, swore he never saw Wilkinson, and that he never married him to Mrs. Parke. The court would not allow Mrs. Parke-Bowen to testify.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following from the Collector of the Port of Boston:

"Captain Hopkins, of the British bark Mary Baker, from St. Michael, which arrived at Boston this morning, reports that on the 28th of January, he saw an American man-of-war off St. Nicholas, the northwest point of Hayti. When first seen, she was under steam; soon after she started over to the eastward of Cuba, under sail and steam, going very slowly, with ensign set. The description answers that of the Tennessee."

It is estimated that seven hundred thousand copies of the Bible and New Testament have been distributed among the Russian and French soldiers. It is proposed to present a copy of the Scriptures, with a suitable inscription, to the widow and parents of all who fall in the present war.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Gulf steamship subsidy bill passed. The names of the corporations were stricken out. The bill was so amended as to make New Orleans the initial and terminal point of the line.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to the bill remitting the duty on articles sold at fairs for the benefit of the French.

A bill was reported for the redemption and sale of lands acquired by the United States under the direct tax law.

### HOUSE.

The contest between Sheaf and Tillman for a seat from the Fourth Tennessee District resulted in favor of Tillman.

The West Point question occupied the remainder of the day.

The House is in session to-night for general debate.

### QUO WARRANTO CASES.

Remarks of Judge Emmons on Continuing Them.

The anomalous condition of the administration of Federal law in Tennessee, demands from the judges some explanation of the reasons which compel them to postpone, not only here, but in every district in the State, the long list of cases arising under the late Amendment to the Constitution, under which persons having taken an oath to support it, subsequently enter into rebellion, are prohibited from holding office.

Having differed in opinion in reference to all the leading questions involved in this whole class of cases, it is now impossible for us, under the Federal laws, to try any one of them until those differences are settled by a higher Court.

It is assumed by the action of the Government that the Court of last resort in Tennessee, as well as other most important judicial tribunals are organized in violation of the Constitution. The highest law officers of the State and numerous officials, many hundreds in all, are equally offenders. Considered apart from these circumstances, which many citizens insist to ameliorate its theoretical character, the crime imputed is of the most grave and dangerous nature. It is asserted to be a deliberate, publicly discussed and defiant offense. That it has been committed by the aid and concert of large bodies of men combined in established parties, speaking through representative agents and formal committees, and enters into the very organization and highest machinery of a sovereign State is challenged to the fact that the prohibition is not found in an ordinary and temporary statute, but in the great Charter of the nation. That it did not find its way there through the misconception of years ago rendered inapplicable now by succeeding and unforeseen events, but is a recent addition to the organic law fresh from the latest expressed will of the people with no subsequent modifying action to authorize the government agents to omit its prompt enforcement. The very men who amended the Constitution and enacted the law are still in power. Without intimating any opinion whatever in reference to the argumentative use for which these unusual facts are so earnestly stated, we have here referred to them to suggest only that whatever else might be said of them this, at least, is true, that few conditions can be imagined better calculated to create the belief that prompt action would be taken by public prosecutors. The character and history of these enactments and the deliberation and universality of their violation all tended to justify such an expectation.

The Judges of this Court, therefore, without any prompting from mere feeling, would naturally anticipate such official effort as bore some relation to the exciting legislative contests, State and National, which surrounded the Constitution and enacted the law to carry it into effect. In this we were greatly disappointed. The professional aid afforded by Congress was grossly inadequate to the necessary labor. Although local district attorneys did all in their power, they were wholly unable to perform the extraordinary duties so suddenly imposed upon them. If the learned counsel for the defendants throughout the several districts had pursued the usual courses in criminal trials, the Federal Courts in Tennessee, as now constituted, could not have tried these hundreds of cases in two years' continuous sittings. Both Judges could give but a small portion of this time to the duty. At Memphis, in the Western District, where these questions were first presented, great professional preparation, far beyond the ordinary measure in common cases, had been made for defence. The over-worked and able prosecuting attorney was quite unable to manage, as justice demanded, the mass of other public cases there, irrespective of these numerous, new and difficult prosecutions. Had no different adjustment been made, therefore, an exciting and, for the community, an injurious and nearly a *parade argument* of weeks' duration would have ensued. These unfortunate circumstances were aggravated by the temporary affliction of the Circuit Judge, who was unable to make any examination of books or prepare any written opinion whatever to satisfy an excited public, save by the assistance of others. His urgent and repeated calls for some professional clerical assistance adequate to the occasion resulted in its denial. The Department of Justice had no authority to accord it. The law had withdrawn all liberty to provide for such exigencies.

In these circumstances it was self-evident that if the learned counsel for the defendants would consent that all the cases should abide the decisions in a few leading ones to be certified to the Supreme Court, an immense waste of time, expense and injurious excitement would be saved. This was agreed to. It was not doubted in the least that where many hundreds of cases all depended upon the judgment to be rendered after a single argument in the Supreme Court, that a hearing and decision there would take precedence of all other business. A contrary course never for an instant entered the minds of either party here. It was deemed certain that by such an adjustment this whole irritating subject would be quietly terminated in a few weeks, in a mode at once the most kindly and speedy. It would be adjudged that no offences had been committed, or every citizen illegally holding office would retire without trial. The only exception would be where there was a denial of the facts charged in the pleadings.

To the great disappointment of all immediately concerned, such is the crowded state of the business at Washington that they cannot, for the present, be heard. The Attorney and Solicitor General were not unmindful of the pressing nature of these cases, and moved to advance them on the Docket of the Supreme Court. That high tribunal, we have full confidence, gave the subject all that consideration it deserved, and, in view of the other important and long delayed business before it, deemed it inconsistent with duty to interfere with what had been specially set for hearing, and refused the motion. The Judges of this Court, influenced by those feelings, always connecting themselves with what we are personally concerned, may experience much disappointment or even mortification that our plan for so speedy and quiet a disposition of this irritating question so wholly fails. We, however, accept, as every citizen should do, this decision of the superior tribunal as high evidence that it is right. It should give all much confidence that the evils we feared would result from delay are not to be expected. Such certainly cannot have been the opinion of a learned and patriotic body of men as well qualified to judge, and as far removed from all influences to disturb the right exercise of their judgment as any in the whole country. Sitting, as we do here, in the midst of all the circumstances upon which it has been exercised, we cheerfully acquiesce in the disposition they have made, and continue this whole class of cases to the succeeding term.

We have spoken of the injury supposed to result from the present conditions. Without explanation, this may mislead. It would be indecorous to intimate that judges claimed to be ineligible would not rightfully judge the law; that an Attorney General, Sheriff, or other officer, will unfairly act between one class of citizens and another. We add, therefore, that what we most feared were the evils growing out of the uncertainty of official tenure, and the sad consequences, in our minds hardly capable of exaggeration, of suffering any law, no matter how impolitic and unnecessary, to be wholly disregarded by local organizations of great power and influence. The minor and comparatively trifling questions of whether there and there the complained of offenders may violate private rights, so fully individual justice is of but little importance. It is the danger of a popular opinion, of communities growing bold by their local unanimity, rearing themselves above and in defiance of the Constitution, which, irrespective of all the accidents of the occasion, we deprecated as citizens, and to terminate which at the earliest possible period, we did all in our power as Judges. However plain may be the principle, we deem it in the last degree dangerous and disorganizing to transfer from the legal tribunals to the hustings, the discussion and decision of the validity of laws, after they have received the sanction of all the legislative bodies demanded by the Constitution. If the people will still follow their party leaders in hostility to the regularly organized departments of the Government, if they will again assume to decide, in passionate private rights, so fully calculated to secure rigid consideration, and are led into this disorganizing and revolutionary action by the oldest and ablest members of the State, and all this while the miserable consequences flowing from the late war are, as yet, hardly modified by peace, it is natural, we submit, for Judges having the privacies so generally belonging to their positions, to fear the consequences of this kind of experiment. It was a fear springing from principles the most general and universal in their application, having small reference to the persons and particular organizations and parties, through which, in this instance, the formal laws are overthrown. As we have already quite plainly said, the actual attitude of the offenders, the patriotic course pursued by their professional advisers, carrying out, undoubtedly, the wishes of clients, the treatment which these seemingly exciting facts receive in high quarters so entirely competent to correctly appreciate them, go far to convince us that however true may be the generality upon which we insist, that there is nevertheless something in the peculiarities of its present violation and the general conditions of the country which warrant a policy different from that which we have so earnestly and confidently tried to promote. It is now quite in the power of leading men of influence, and of the press, to so aid, by conciliation and good offices, the healing influences of time, as to demonstrate at an early day their superiority over the severer process of courts, trials and punishments.

### Accident.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, an accident occurred at S. T. Atkin's Sash and Blind Factory, by which two of the workmen were injured.

A good head of water was on, though not the maximum, and the machinery was working as usual. Samuel Coleman was gumming a saw on a grindstone, which was revolving at a rapid rate, when the stone broke in several places, one of the fragments striking Mr. Coleman on his neck, creating great pain and causing him to cease work. Another piece struck the foreman, Mr. J. C. Dallas, on the hip and chin, cutting it slightly. Both men had a narrow escape, and it was perhaps fortunate that the stone was not larger, or they might have been permanently injured.

Use Globe Flower Cough Syrup!!

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### Hoxie's Hall.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

February 20th and 21st, 1871!

THE WORLD RENOWNED

Davenport Brothers!

Will appear after a most extraordinary and successful tour in Europe, five of which have been spent in Europe in their

MYSTERIOUS & STARTLING WONDERS.

Their wonderful Seances have been given in presence of the crowned heads and nobility of Europe, and before vast and intelligent assemblies throughout Europe and America. Astonishing and confounding the wiser of all countries, they must be seen to be appreciated.

Admission, \$1.00. Reserved Seats, \$1.25.

Seats can be secured in advance at Richard's Book Store, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 7:15; commence at 8 o'clock.

Feb 15, 1871-dlv

#### In Chancery at Knoxville.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Robert L. Blair, Executor, Ad., vs. W. G. Gammon et al.—No. 224.

IN THIS CASE, FROM THE AFFIDAVIT of complainant's solicitor, it appears that W. G. Gammon, W. M. Gammon and J. A. Gammon, a portion of the defendants are non-residents, and that they reside in the State of Georgia. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Knoxville Chronicle, a newspaper published in Knox county, Tenn., requiring said defendants to enter their appearance herein on or before the third Monday in March next, being the regular term of the Chancery Court at Knoxville, and make defence to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

A true copy from Rule Book's Test.

M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M.

By L. TILLMAN, Jr., D. C. & M.

Feb 15, 1871-dlv

#### DAMON'S

#### STOCK POWDERS

are unquestionably the best Medicines known for

HORSES, MILCH COWS and HOGS.

Used in moderation, they improve the appetite, increase digestion, loosen the hide, give gloss to the hair, and keep off

DISEASE FROM THE HORSE.

They increase the quantity and improve the quality of

Milk in the Cow,

and are a never failing

PREVENTIVE OF HOG CHOLERA,

while directly tending to fatten all Stock.

They cure Heaves, Lung Fever and Worms in Horses; and animals, however diseased, are always benefited by their use.

Thousands attest their value. Stock raisers can't afford to be without them.

DIRECTIONS ON EACH PACKAGE.

Price, 25 Cents, or 5 Packages for \$1.00.

For sale by Merchants and Dealers generally.

E. J. SANFORD & CO., Proprietors.

H. N. McLAIN,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Boots,

SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS,

Groceries, Country Produce, &c.,

Inform the public that he has on hand a Large Stock, which he offers as cheaply as can be bought elsewhere.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for Goods. Remember the place,

East side of Market Square.

sent-15

J. M. THOMSON.

CHAS. D. MCGUFFEY.

THORNBURGH & MCGUFFEY,

Attorneys at Law,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Knox and neighboring counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Knoxville.

Collections made at all points in East Tennessee.

15-14

#### DR. FOSTER,

The Mysterious Mystological

CLAIRVOYANT AND SEER,

WILL REMAIN IN THE CITY FOR A FEW

days only. Dr. F. was born with the wonderful gift of Second Sight, by which he is able to reveal your past, present and future, and to describe persons, places and localities in any part of the world. He has his office at E. D. Ross' Boarding House.

All communications on business will receive attention. To insure a prompt reply, send return postage stamp. Address, P. O. Box 316, Knoxville, Tenn.

sent-15

#### THE BATTLE HOUSE.

I HAVE LEASED THE HOTEL LATELY KNOWN

as the Stacey House, and will henceforth conduct it in the most approved

style. The patronage of the public generally, and of my old friends particularly, who have stood by me so truly in the past, is respectfully solicited. I promise them a cordial reception and a comfortable home at the Battle House.

JOEL A. BATTLE.

It will be seen from the above that I have leased the Stacey House to General Battle. In retiring from the position which I have occupied for several years in this city, I desire to tender my thanks and kind wishes to old friends, and to earnestly entreat a continuation of their patronage to my successor, as every one who makes their stay with him comfortable in every respect.

Just try Globe Flower Cough Syrup for consumption, asthma and croup.

## BOOKS FOR SALE

—AT THE—

### TRIBUNE OFFICE.

HORACE GREELEY'S

### AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

PRICES REDUCED!

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE—

including Reminiscences of American Politics and

Contest to the Downfall of Slavery. To which are added Miscellaneous. Also, a Discussion with Robert Dale Owen on the Law of Divorce. By Horace Greeley. In one elegant octavo volume. Beautifully printed and handsomely bound. Illustrated with Steel Portrait of Mr. Greeley, also with wood engravings of "The Cot where I was Born," "My First School House," "Portrait of Margaret Fuller," "My Evergreen Hedge," "My House in the Woods," "My Present Home," "My Barn."

It is believed that these autobiographical reminiscences will be not only entertaining and attractive, but of permanent value to all students of the times we live in; forming, as they do, a record of the inner life and inspiration of one who has actively shared in the many strange intellectual and political phases through which America has gone during the past thirty years of intense vitality.

Mr. Greeley himself gives the best indication of their nature, when he says: "I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of myself, my experiences, notions, convictions and model of thought as these *Recollections*. I give, with small reserve, my mental history."

Prices: Extra Cloth, \$2.50; Library Style (Sheep), \$3.00; Half Morocco, \$4.00; Half Calf, elegant, \$5.00; Morocco Binding, \$7.00.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC. Two volumes of about 1800 pages of closely printed matter.

Important Statistics for 1870. Volume I. contains from 1828 to 1864, both years inclusive. Volume II. contains from 1855 to 1868, both years inclusive.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. By HORACE GREELEY. Comprising twenty-four papers on Political Economy, published in the Tribune in 1861, with additions, emendations, and an Analytical Index. Bound in cloth, price, \$1.50.

EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS. A Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines for Raising Water. Illustrated by nearly three Hundred Engravings. Sixteenth edition. By Thomas EWBANK. Price, \$3.00.

### BOOKS FOR FARMERS.

A Fine Edition. Cloth-Bound. Of Mr. Greeley's Essays on Practical Agriculture, entitled,

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

A Series of

Brief and Homely Expositions

of

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE,

As an Art Based upon Science.

A handsome 12mo. Will be ready early in February. Price, \$1.50.

To be ready on the 1st of March, a New Book, by the Author of "Pear Culture for Profit."

### A Complete Manual of Gardening.

Copiously illustrated with fine wood engravings, showing the leading varieties of vegetables, and the most improved cultivating implements used in their culture, entitled,

### MONEY IN THE GARDEN.

A Vegetable Manual.

Prepared with a view to Economy and Profit. By P. T. QUINN, Practical Horticulturist. Price, \$1.50.

### THE ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

A book for young Farmers. By GEO. E. WATKINS, Jr. Second Edition. (Carefully revised.) The Plant, The Soil, Manures, Mechanical Cultivation, Analysis.

The foregoing subjects are all discussed in plain and simple language, such as every farmer's boy may understand. The book is written by a successful practical farmer, and is full of information, good advice, and sound doctrine. Price, \$1.00.

Also, by the same author, price, \$1.00.

### DRAINING FOR PROFIT AND DRAINING FOR HEALTH.

By GEO. E. WATKINS, Jr., Engineer of Draining of Central Park, New York. Profusely illustrated. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

### EARTH CLOSETS AND EARTH SEWAGE.

By GEO. E. WATKINS, Jr., author of "A Elements of Agriculture," "Draining for Profit and Draining for Health," formerly Agricultural Engineer of the Central Park, 18 illustrations, 108 pp. A work of the greatest interest to all. Price, 50 cents.

### PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT.

By P. T. QUINN, a Practical Horticulturist, for many years a successful grower of Pears for Market.

This work will be found a complete and practical manual for the Pear-grower, whether for pleasure or profit. One volume, handsomely bound in cloth. Price, \$1.50.

### THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1871.

Price, 25 CENTS.

\* Sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States on receipt of price. Address,

THE TRIBUNE,

New York.

### Family Groceries.

I HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE LARGEST and best assorted stock of

### FAMILY GROCERIES

Ever offered by a retail establishment in this city, embracing

SUGARS,

COFFEES,

TEAS,

SOAP,

PICKLES,

Canned Fruits and Vegetables,

DRIED FRUITS,

RAISINS,

CURRENTS,

PRUNES,

DATES,

Wooden Ware